

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 22, 1914.
14,817.
The daily average number of papers sold and printed by THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the month of September was
14,817.

"Ads" THAT SELL GOODS.
MANAGER'S OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1914.
Washington Times:
It gives us great pleasure to at-
tribute to your paper the results of
the "To the Children's
Woolen Chairs and Rockers of
the day" we were kept busy all
the day and clear up to closing time
with people anxious to secure these
chairs as advertised exclusively in
the Times. We always like to
acknowledge a "good thing."
Yours very truly,
LANSBERRY & BRO.

McKINLEY IN THE SOUTH.
Napoleon McKinley's invasion of the South
is a triumph of local greed and selfishness.
Wherever the pocketbook of protected in-
terests is touched by reform legislation, there
the results of McKinley's policy, and there
is their leader present with his slogan of
protection for protection only.

That is the significance of the major's visit
to New Orleans. Self-interest is always a
more or less important factor in determining
individual political action, and those who
rate self-interest as the highest human motive
may see in Napoleon McKinley's Southern
excursion signs of Southern conversion to Mc-
Kinleyism.

But those who so read the portents in
Louisiana are apt to forget the purely local
and narrow character of Louisiana's
outbreak of McKinleyism. Here are a lot of
disaffected sugar-planters whose sole grievance
is that they do not get their protection
in cash out of government offices instead of
getting it by the more roundabout, but
equally effective, method of taking it in
taxation out of the pockets of the people.

Does anyone suppose this sort of thing is
going to furnish the raw material of a politi-
cal revolution? Political revolutions never
come out of small things which do not pos-
sess in themselves the elements of growth into
larger things. And if there is one settled
condition in American politics it is that Mc-
Kinleyism has reached its climax and ulti-
mate growth. There is no room for it to
spread, and no demand for its extension.

Meanwhile Napoleon McKinley makes the
most of his mushroom plant. He imagines it
is healthy and virile growth, and is mightily
tickled because he planted the seeds of it.
Let him amuse himself with it if he likes.
The country at large will not be upset by his
diversion.

THE INSULT TO MR. SATOLLI.
Those persons at Paterson, N. J., who
forced their way into a private residence
where Archbishop Satolli was visiting, who
were guilty of inexcusable rudeness toward
a woman, and who conducted themselves more
like blackguards than anything else, would
be very much offended if they were told that
they were not gentlemen.

Let that description fit them, for gentle-
men would not have conducted themselves in
so boorish a manner. They would have had
more respect for themselves, more respect for
a man who was a stranger in the city, more
respect for his ecclesiastical office, and, as
Catholics, more respect for the man who, in
his person, represents in this country the
chief authority of their church.

No excuse can be found, nothing advanced
in palliation of their behavior. Mr. Satolli
was not in Paterson on any official business;
his visit was of a purely private nature. The
grievances which they thought warranted
their intrusion was one which the papal abiga-
late had previously disposed of, and which he
declared he would not touch upon again.

Not satisfied with this declaration, however,
they, or their spokesman for them, became
more insulting and when Manager Satolli
in leaving their presence, told they took
advantage of his misstep to tell further
about him.

With the incident, so far as it involves a
quarrel between a Catholic congregation, or a
faction of one, and the papal representative,
the general public has no concern. But every
American who loves decency, fair play and
gentlemanly conduct will condemn the ill-
behavior that could disregard the ordinary
obligations of courtesy imposed in the pre-
sence of women and clergymen.

A SILENT AND SILENT INFIDELITY.
The very unusual and very interesting case
was related in the Times of Saturday of a
lady, Mrs. William Livingston Brown, who
"abandoned the complainant because she
deemed it unreasonable to live with him
when she did not and never had loved."

There is food for reflection in this singular
case. Mrs. Brown took the high ground that
living in the married state with a man "whom
she did not and never had loved" is utterly
irreconcilable with any theory of morality.
Indeed, it is a case, so far as we know, in
which that conscience which usually "doth
make cowards of us all" has made of this
woman an exemplar and a heroine. Mrs.
Brown believes, evidently, that there is a
great crime in constructive as in actual in-
fidelity, and we cannot help recognizing the
fine quality of a conscience which speaks
from the edifice and infamy, known only to
herself, of impugning a living life.

The world can stand a great deal more of
that kind of self-sacrifice. It would be a
pity if it were not.

theory of life to maintain that concealment of
her true relation, which is hypocrisy, would
have been better than the painful alternative
she adopted.

As the times go by and the ideas, "ad-
vanced," if you please, of woman's place,
power, and duties are realized, the tragedies
of life may not be so frequent as in the past
and the present. Each one of us, man or
woman, married or single, must learn the
philosophy that this is not a vale of tears,
that sorrow and shame have no legitimate
part in the play to be enacted on this side of
the grave. But this lesson can never be
learned, and if learned it will lose half its
value if woman's conscience and sense of
duty are silent when they should speak,
either in the home circle or in the world of
action.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.
The longer the Lexow committee continues
its labors the greater is the opportunity
offered people in and out of New York city
to appreciate the opinion in which anybody
and everybody connected with the politics of
the metropolis is held by those who are the
bone and sinew of Tammany's voting co-
horts. Venality is the trade-mark affixed to
all, whether deservedly or not.

The gamblers, policy dealers, green-goods
men, and all that ilk evidently entertain the
idea that every man has his price. They
have seen this phase of human nature illus-
trated in the most flamboyant manner in
their experience with police officials of high
and low degree. Nearly all of these, from
patrolmen to captains, not only had his price,
but fixed it himself, and the price meant gen-
erally all he could get. It is blotted even now
that those yet higher in authority—the men
who control the whole machinery of the
police department—not only knew of the cor-
ruption prevailing among the force, but
themselves benefited by it.

It should not occasion surprise, therefore,
to find that the members of the Lexow com-
mittee and Lawyer Goff, the energetic prose-
cutor before it, were weighed in the balance
by those who have to fear their and his ac-
tivity, and the conclusion was reached that
they, like the "small fry," were purchas-
able. Just by what method of arithmetical
progression the weights arrived at the con-
clusion that \$70,000 was the amount for which
the committee and Mr. Goff could be induced
to "let up," is, of course, one of the myster-
ies to which Tammanyites only possess the
cues. But the incident furnishes just one
more example of the utter immorality in
everything appertaining to New York's mu-
nicipal affairs which pervades nearly all
classes in that city.

The Lexow committee has already accom-
plished much. With indomitable energy
and shrewd judgment have Mr. Goff and his
colleagues, Mr. Moss, laid bare to the public
gaze the vile corruption that lay upon all
classes of the community; the grasping ven-
ality that sought its victims no less among re-
putable merchants than among saloon-keep-
ers, keepers of houses of ill-repute, and vi-
olators of law and order.

The fact that they themselves were regarded
as being accessible to bribes will unquestion-
ably spur them on to renewed efforts, and
will stimulate their energy to reach out into
regions that have as yet but indirectly felt
their probe.

The McKinley boom is on a tour in the
sugar regions. The trip up Salt River will
come later.

When this question about Mr. Morton's
coachman is settled it will be proper to in-
quire if Ward McAllister got his English accent
through the custom-house.

Two gentlemen who participated in a train
hold-up have been captured, but Gen. Hogan
and Kelley are still at large.

There might be a larger number of avail-
able Tammany candidates if there were fewer
penitentiaries.

Westward the star train robbers take their
way.

WHAT with crusades against the Tam-
manyites and the Tenderloins, New York is
crossing its T's just now.

To D. B. HILL: In response to your query,
we have to say that the ice never freezes over
Brazzar's Bay, and the fishing season is
likely to continue indefinitely.

SHORTEMPT against the setting sun in
rural New York, the stalwart form of J. Sloan
Fassett still continues to hold joint debates
with itself each evening.

The King of Slaves should immediately get
into the push with the sailing royalty of the
old world, and announce that he has a head-
ache.

Is ascribing reasons for Mr. Croker's partial
re-entrance into politics, journalists seem to
have forgotten that the New York racing season
is over.

It still remains to be proved that Mr. Mc-
Kinley can railroad himself into the White
House.

THE EMPEROR of Japan continues to display
the easy freedom of a man who has no
mother-in-law in his.

CONSIDERING the size and value of the coin
of the realm collected by New York police-
men, it is hard to explain why they should be
called copper.

It is to be observed that very few young
men are throwing up good jobs to sing in
campaign parades.

The Illinois Democrats who are saluting
Adlai Stevenson as "Our next President" show
a deplorable disregard of the sweet hopes re-
sident in the swelling breast of the Hon. Bill
Morrison.

In referring to the men who are perfectly
willing to let bygones be bygones, the gentle-
man who mentioned Walter G. Gresham for
the Presidency should not be forgotten.

ANTIPODEAN.
Australia differs from Yankeland in many
ways. For instance, at Christmas time you
sit on the veranda in an alpaca coat and eat
the best. In summer—that is, August—its
leaves are cold.

In Australia the cherry stones grow on the
outside of the cherries, and several varieties
of wood will sink in water.

When the days are longest here they're
shortest in Australia. But who'd want a long
day there?

Flowers often wear their brightest colors on
the outside and the duller on the inside.

And animals! There is the platypus, which
has a bill like a duck, and the kangaroo,
which carries its babies in its pockets, and
birds without wings or wings. Queer place,
isn't it?

CULTURE IN THE WEST.
A man milliner has invaded Abilene.

Social occasions in Oklahoma are now sel-
dom enlivened by more than one or two shoot-
ing matches.

A red necktie is en vogue with red shoes in
Oconomowoc.

Becher's receptions in the Cherokee Strip
no longer include war paint or the scalp
dance.

A souped-up mule attached to a Democrat
wagon is about right for a Benton county
man to take his best girl out driving in.

The "Needmore Barfoot's" are a favorite
baseball club in Missouri.

A favorite amusement of ladies in the "bad
lands" is to gather at the railroad station at
train time to look for runaway husbands.

MRS. LEASE IS HOT WATER.
Mrs. Lease finds that the rose of politics
has its thorns.—Boston Globe.

Amidst all Mary Ellen Lease's con-
nection with "boodling" somehow don't bear
out the theory that woman's entrance into
politics would be marked by all that is sweet
and lovely and of good report.—Pittsburgh
Chronicle-Telegraph.

That is a tough charge that Dixon makes
against Mrs. Lease in Kansas. It is to be
hoped Mrs. Lease's reputation will not be
marred. If this charge is true it will greatly
invalidate the claim of woman suffragists
that their sex is incorruptible in politics.—
Minneapolis Journal.

Mrs. Lease is charged with having advised
public officials in Kansas to pervert public
funds to their own use on the pretext that
everybody was doing it from the Governor
down. That statement appears to be true
enough, whether Mrs. Lease ever used it in
the manner alleged or not.—Buffalo Express.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S VIEWS.
The recommendation of Gen. Schofield that
the Army force of the government be materi-
ally increased is not likely to meet with
popular favor. The people of this country
have never believed. In extensive military
establishments in times of peace, and there
would seem to be less reason now for an in-
crease in the armed force than at any time
since the close of the Mexican war, when the
boundaries were enlarged and the exposed
points multiplied.—Kansas City Times.

It should be borne in mind that the need of
large bodies of troops on the outskirts of
civilization has been obviated by the taming
of the Indians, and thus the regulars can be
concentrated nearer the center of population
and of industrial and commercial activity.
Gen. Schofield's opinions and suggestions on
this subject are entitled to great respect, but
whether it is a question whether or not it
is necessary to increase the United States
military strength at this time.—Philadelphia
Call.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.
The main cause of the disease from which
the Czar of Russia is never expected to re-
cover is said to be worry, an ailment which
kills more people in America than consump-
tion and the smallpox put together. Yet some
of the American exiles never seem to catch the
complaint.—Kansas City Times.

Lives there a doctor who could bring about
a cure in the case of the Czar? We have no
doubt that the Czar will be willing to give
such a doctor millions, make him a prince,
build him a palace beside his own upon the
Neva, and order the holy synod to canonize
him as soon as he is shuffled off his mortal coil.
There is a great chance for the doctors.—New
York Sun.

The Czar of all the Russias has walked him-
self behind a gun, and steel; he has spent
millions in protecting his life from nihilists;
he has lived in constant dread of assassination.
Meanwhile a few more treacherous than
secret assassins, more powerful than earthly
potentates, has done what all the efforts of
nihilism have failed to do, has insidiously
penetrated to his vitals and sealed his doom.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE HAT-PIN GAME.
It Cultivates Quickness of the Eye and
Discourages Street Attentions.

A gentleman who lives in a west side fam-
ily hotel has invented a new game to amuse
his wife and at the same time cultivate her
powers of observation. It is not complicated
and can be played by any one who possesses
a hat pin and good eyesight, says an ex-
change.

In the morning husband and wife agree
upon a certain block as the field of opera-
tions. For the sake of convenience it may
be said that they choose the block on
Twelfth street, between Broadway and Cen-
tral and on the southern side thereof. When
he goes to work he takes one of her hat pins
and sticks it into the wood anywhere within
arm's reach either above or below the waist
line and into any available woodwork, such
as a door post, a porch or a telegraph pole.

When she goes down town shopping, or for
any other womanly reason, she looks for it,
and if she finds it she claims a reward, which
he pays in gum, gloves, or candy. To vary
the monotony she places the pin and he en-
deavors to find it for a reward of cigars. Of
course, they change the block from time to
time, as the eyes soon become accustomed to
every available inch of wood in the block.

Now the lady thinks it is very amusing and
interesting game, and until she reads this will
probably not have discovered how deep her
husband really is. She is a pretty woman,
and there are many good-looking and suscep-
tible men who will twelfth street on business
and pleasure bent. The hatpin game also
serves the lady's attention upon the street
that she has no eyes for the men and does not
see their admiring glances. She goes along
so demurely and self-centered that men of
gay demeanor get a chill. There is a
"pointer" in this story for men generally, and
the game is not patented.

A BORN GENTLEMAN.
A small boy at a table where his mother
was not near to take care of him and a lady
next to him volunteered her services.

"Let me cut your steak for you," she said,
"I can cut it the way you like it," she
added, with some degree of doubt.

"Thank you," the boy responded, accept-
ing her courtesy. "I shall like it if you cut
it, even if you do not cut it the way I like
it."—Detroit Free Press.

STATE'S NEED OF RELIGION
Rev. Alexander Kent on Political
Functions of the Church.

GUARDIAN OF PUBLIC MORALS
As a Guide to Right Action in Public and
Private Life Religion Has a Close and
Useful Relation to the State—In Time
the State Will Recognize Religion.

Rev. Alexander Kent preached yesterday at
the People's Church on "Religion and the
State." He pointed out first that there is
one class in this country who want more re-
ligion in their public affairs and another who
want no religion whatever there, and that
either class is more logical than the majority,
who are satisfied with the present condition.
The recognition now given religion, he said,
is like that given kings in monarchic govern-
ments—purely complimentary.

"Who dreams for a moment that the Chap-
lain in Congress stands as the representative
of a leader whom these men openly acknowl-
edge their obligation to follow? Manifestly
the whole proceeding is a stupendous mock-
ery and sham. There is no honesty or earnest-
ness in it. All honest men ought to desire
to see it displaced by something better.

Religion is the science of life in the largest,
fullest, and divinest sense. It stands related,
therefore, to every power and faculty, phys-
ical, mental, and spiritual, but addresses it-
self especially to those higher powers in man
which distinguish him from the lower orders
and which are the rightful rulers in his
being. It addresses itself to his reason,
to his moral sense, to his spiritual percep-
tions, to whatever there is in him capable of
entering into just and helpful and elevating
relations with the universe. It is the science
of the whole man, and it is the science of
the whole world. It is the science of the
whole man, and it is the science of the whole
world. It is the science of the whole man,
and it is the science of the whole world.

"The ideal state is an organization of the
people resulting from the mutual desire and
effort to enter into just and helpful and
elevating relations with each other with a view
to furthering the common welfare. Formerly
states were instituted by conquering warriors
for selfish ends, but the state today exists, so
far as it exists rightfully, for the service of
the whole people. The necessity for it grows
out of the multiplying wants of the people
and the increasing dependence of each upon
the others. Its true functions are the main-
tenance of peace, the promotion of justice,
and the distribution of the means required to
meet these multiplying wants, and to bring the
products of all within the reach of each.

POWER FOR RIGHTDOING.
"If this universe is to be a moral universe;
if you recognize in the progress of the race
the presence of a power that makes for right-
doing; if the controlling desire of your
heart is to be co-operate with that power
your thought, faith, and purpose will shape
themselves in such a way that you will be
able to do good in the world. This is the
science of the whole man, and it is the science
of the whole world. It is the science of the
whole man, and it is the science of the whole
world. It is the science of the whole man,
and it is the science of the whole world.

"In a country the church which aspires
to temporal power is getting a good deal more
power than is wholesome; but in any opinion
power is no danger to our state with any
kind of church which puts forth
superstitions. The religion which is to
dominate the future state will not simply
be a religion which claims to be for man;
it must be a religion which is for the whole
man, and it must be a religion which is for
the whole world. It is the science of the
whole man, and it is the science of the whole
world. It is the science of the whole man,
and it is the science of the whole world.

STATE MUST RECOGNIZE RELIGION.
"When science has once made clear the
great facts that justify religion and outlined
the great ethical truths which concern man's
relations with his fellows, and obedience to
which constitutes the only valid expression of
religious life, the state will be obliged to re-
cognize religion as a fact. It now recognizes
astronomy and political economy. The
scientists have expected to make some
blunders here as they have in other
branches, but they will have to blunder sorely
to go far astray, as they have in political
economy.

"One of the old church fathers said that
there is no merit in believing doctrines that
appealed to the reason. The merit lay in
believing doctrines that were contrary to re-
ason. Anybody could believe a thing that was
erroneous, but it took a good deal of a saint to
believe a thing that was true. The saintly
state that was obliged to assume the
trustworthiness of human power objected to
the guidance of such a religion in its secular
concerns. Religion and politics came to be
locked upon as having no practical relation
to each other. We are only just beginning to
escape from this notion. But as religion
comes to take its place as spiritual science, as
it addresses itself to the reason, affections,
and moral sense, and asks more than any other
science, as it comes to treat human
powers with even a greater reverence, it will
come to occupy the same place in the state as
it now occupies in the individual.

"There is no permanent separation for
church and state. The truth is that man
needs to him for the many time and in
any place what he needs to him for here
and now. The spirit of mutual helpfulness is
the best possible preparation for the life of
the present, and the state is the only organ-
ism through which this spirit can be given
effective and adequate expression."

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.
They Are Presented, Says Rev. Dr. Hugh
Johnston, on Every Hand

"Evidences of Christianity" was the sub-
ject of an eloquent sermon by Rev. Dr. Hugh
Johnston, D. D., pastor of Metropolitan Meth-
odist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning.
Dr. Johnston's text was chosen from the six-
teenth verse of the seventh chapter of Mat-
thew. In the course of his remarks Dr.
Johnston said:

"In all affairs of life nature has been gen-
eral principles. And general principles lie
back of the most profound principles of
judging the value of things by their fruit ap-
pears equally as valid to nations as it does to
people. It is a scientific test. The Gospel is
to be judged by its fruit, and the fruit of the
Gospel is a wide-spread truth. It is the most
conspicuous and influential power in the world
to-day. It molds the government, the litera-
ture, and the morals of the most enlightened
races in the world at this age. In it are bound
up the duties and destinies of every soul in the
world. To uproot this truth from the earth
would be to convulse the world. Such an act
would be fatal to the best interests of humanity.
This is the desperate task of the infidel
for these many years to complete, but has failed.
The questions and assaults of every infidel
have been fairly met and answered. And yet
they continue to present the same in-
quiries and apply the same old epithets to
Christianity. Even Col. Ingersoll persists in
propounding anew unnecessarily and ineffec-
tively at the altar breakfasts.

"The chief evidence of our holy religion is
Christianity itself. It is a practical and
thorough system of salvation, and that is suf-
ficiently attested by the facts.

"The Bible is the most wonderful book of
this age. It is the oldest book in the world.
It was copied from the old manuscripts with
such great exactness that the scribbles could
tell the central letter in the whole book. It
is wonderful in its simplicity and even the
smallest child can understand the truths con-
tained in its pages. Yet, the comprehensiveness
and composition of the book is such that the
great orators and essays of the old
Greek scholars seem but school boys' com-
positions when compared with the Bible.

"It is wonderful in its range of subjects
and contains the only rational account that
has ever been given to man of the creation of
the world. This book is wonderful in its
revelation, and the common people can easily

Rev. Alexander Kent on Political Functions of the Church.
"I believe the time is near at hand when
Jesus Christ shall rule in the world of com-
merce, labor, and politics, and all men will be
in truth equal."

As Rev. A. G. Rogers, of the Church of
Our Father, in his sermon last night on the
relation of the Christian church to the labor-
ing classes, Dr. Rogers was greeted by a
large audience, and the services were made
more interesting by several sacred songs
sung by a quartet of Fish Jubilee Singers.

In beginning his discourse the speaker said
that while he did not think it was the minis-
try's duty to spend evening discussing the
latest novel or to attempt to solve the social
problems of the day, yet it was a happy sign
that the question of the relation of the church
to labor is receiving the attention of min-
isters than ever before.

"The trust and best service we can offer to
God," said the speaker, "is the best service
we can render to our fellow-men. We must
free public schools, and free press will go a
long way toward solving the great social
problems of the present day. In connection
with the questions concerning the relation of
man to man in striving for a livelihood is the
problem of capital and labor and the dimi-
nishing of poverty.

"If we are to meet and try to solve these
problems, much more can be expected from
education, but relief cannot be obtained from
this source. Legislation will do considerable
toward solving the problem, but the Christian-
ity alone will make impartial equality
possible."

Referring to the workmen's remedies,
Dr. Rogers said: "The workmen's remedy
strikes as their only means of relief. But we
should not be blind to the fact that the lead-
ers of the strike are in the business for all
there is in it, and they do not care whether
the strike is successful or not. Trades unions
are all right, but we should understand that
economic liberty is not to be secured by
force. The Christian socialists think that in
their doctrines there is a remedy for the evil.
But they should and probably do know, but
are loath to admit, that the statement that
the condition of life at the present time pre-
vents a possibility of solution by such means.
No charmed ism that man may orga-
nize can attain this end. The only way to
bring about a change is to make the laboring
classes feel that there is no gain between the
daily toilers and the Christian religion. The
chief of the Christian religion is to make the
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